PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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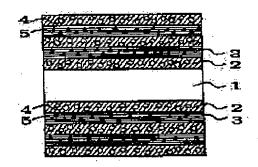
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(54) COLORED GLASS

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To readily obtain a colored glass capable of being produced easier than the sol-gel method, having a high heat stability and having a wide selective range of color concentration and color tone by forming a multilayer membrane laminated by two kinds of thin layers having different reflective indexes on at least a part of the surface of the glass substrate.

SOLUTION: The first solution for forming a thin layer having a reflective index (n1) is obtained by mixing a metal alkoxide such as titanium tetraethoxide with a solvent and a coloring agent such as cobalt chloride and copper surface. The second solution for forming the thin layer having a reflective index (n2)[(n1)>(n2)] by mixing a metal alkoxide such as silicon treatethoxide with a solvent and a coloring agent such as praseodymium oxide. The objective colored glass is obtained by coating the first solution for forming the thin layer on a part of the surface of a glass substrate 1 to provide the first thin membrane 2 having 10–1000nm thickness and (n1) reflective index, further coating the second solution for forming the thin layer to provide the second thin membrane having 10–1000nm thickness and (n2) reflective index, and drying the coated substrate and firing the coated substrate at 150–700° C.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It is a refractive index n1 in a part of glass base front face [at least]. Colored glass which the multilayers the thin film of the 1st sort and the thin film of the 2nd sort of a refractive index n2 (however, n1 > n2) come to carry out a laminating are formed, and is characterized by either [at least] said thin film of the 1st sort or said thin film of the 2nd sort being colored.

[Claim 2] Colored glass of range claim 1 publication of the application for patent characterized by being the thin film of 10–1000nm of thickness with which each class of said thin film of the 1st sort and said thin film of the 2nd sort is formed by calcinating an organometallic compound at the temperature of 150–700 degrees C after applying the solution included as a principal component, and becomes considering a metallic oxide as a subject. [Claim 3] Colored glass of range claim 2 publication of the application for patent characterized by the organometallic compound contained in the solution applied for said 1st–sort thin film formation as a principal component being the alkoxide of at least one sort of metals chosen from the group of Ti, Zr, Ta, and Sb. [Claim 4] Range claim 2 of the application for patent characterized by the organometallic compound contained in the solution applied for said 2nd–sort thin film formation as a principal component being the alkoxide of at least one sort of metals chosen from Si and aluminum, or colored glass given in three.

[Claim 5] Range claims 1, 2, and 3 of the application for patent characterized by the coloring agent being added by either [at least] said thin film of the 1st sort, or said thin film of the 2nd sort, or colored glass given in four. [Claim 6] Colored glass of range claim 5 publication of an application for patent with which said coloring agent is characterized by being a colored metallic oxide.

[Claim 7] Colored glass of range claim 5 publication of an application for patent with which said coloring agent is characterized by being an organic pigment or organic dye.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the colored glass with which the coloring coat was formed all over a part of glass front face.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, from colored glass, it is called for that it can color by a favorite color tone and the favorite depth of shade or that thermal resistance is high, that cost is also low, etc. And also in the colored glass of the type which forms a coat in the glass front face used as a base, and is colored it, in order to fill these demands, various approaches are developed. The following approach etc. is learned as main things of such glass surface coloring.

[0003] (1) The approach which applies to a glass front face the enamel which uses solder glass as a principal component, and can be burned (the enamel method).

[0004] (2) Chemical or the approach of forming the multilayers of the thin film of a high refractive index, and the thin film of a low refractive index in a glass front face by physical vacuum evaporationo (vacuum deposition) (3) How to color by applying the paste containing noble—metals compounds, such as silver and copper, to a glass front face, heating it, and exchanging the alkali-metal ion on the front face of glass for noble-metals ion (the staining method).

[0005] (4) How to form in a glass front face the thin film which the solution containing an organometallic compound and a noble-metals compound was applied [thin film] to the glass front face, was heated [thin film], and made noble-metals colloid generate in a metallic oxide (the raster method).

[0006] (5) How to apply to a glass front face the solution (for an organic pigment, organic dye, a metal salt, etc. to be added further) which contains a metal alkoxide as an organometallic compound, calcinate it, and form the coat of a colored metallic oxide (sol gel process).

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, what has the depth of shade deep in restricting the shade selection nature of the thin film obtained to each above-mentioned conventional coloring is difficult to get, or there are demerits and troubles, like that thermal resistance is inferior and cost is high, respectively, and an approach which fills all demands as coloring is not yet acquired. Therefore, the present condition is having doubled with the application of colored glass, and some of demands having reached a compromise, and having chosen the second best safe approach.

[0008] The main troubles which the above-mentioned approach has are raised to below.

[0009] (1) Hard glass cannot be used for the enamel method as a base from the relation of a coefficient of thermal expansion. Moreover, since the thermal resistance of the enamel itself is not so large, when thermal resistance is required, it cannot use like an electric bulb or the components of a vehicle. Furthermore, BUTSUBUTSU remains and a fine sight is spoiled also for the appearance after film production of the colored glass which may contain an element harmful to the bodies, such as cadmium, in an enamel, and is obtained not much preferably from the field of environmental protection in many cases.

[0010] (2) In the case of the approach of forming multilayers by vacuum evaporationo, expensive equipments, such as a vacuum evaporationo machine, are required, and when exhaust air processing takes time amount, it becomes what has cost there is also little 1 time of throughput and very high. Moreover, although a film can be produced good in a plane base front face, it is difficult to cover the curved-surface section like an electric bulb or a cap to homogeneity, and to produce a film.

[0011] (3) Although the color tone acquired by the staining method is decided with the presentation of a glass base, since it is what is depended on coloring of silver or copper in almost all cases, the width of face of shade selection is narrow, and remain in range called yellowish green yellow ***** - red.

[0012] (4) the cost of materials not only becoming very high since noble metals are used for the raster method but colored — in transparent coloring, by one processing, since the depth of shade obtained is thin, two coats must be given until it becomes required thickness. As a result, it becomes cost quantity.

[0013] (5) When making an inorganic compound contain using a sol gel process and coloring, since the depth of shade is thin too, need two coats. In giving two coats with a sol gel process and forming multilayers, it not only becomes cost quantity, but it becomes easy to produce a crack on the film as a layer is piled up, in order to need strict management of a solution and to repeat desiccation and baking for every layer. On the other hand, since coloring matter and a color decompose with heat and a color disappears although it applies once, it comes out and the depth of shade of remarkable thickness is obtained in adding an organic compound as a coloring agent, thermal resistance is very small.

[0014] The advantage and demerit of an all directions method are collectively shown in the next table 1. It expresses that the front Naka O mark is excellent in the item, that x mark is inferior, and that ** mark is the middle.

[0015]

[Table 1]

	色調選択性	色濃度	耐熱性	コスト
エナメル法	Δ	0	. ×	0
蒸着による多層膜法	. 0	0	0	×
ステイニング法	×	Δ	0	0
ラスター法	Δ	×	0	×
ゾ ル ゲ ル 法 (無機化合物を含有)	Δ	×	0	Δ
ゾ ル ゲ ル 法 (有機化合物を含有)	0	Ö	×	0

It sets it as the purpose that manufacture is also easy and thermal resistance offers large colored glass also with the wide width of face of the selectivity of the depth of shade or a color tone by offering the outstanding colored glass which this invention was made in consideration of the above-mentioned situation, compensated the demerit of conventional colored glass, and employed the advantage efficiently, i.e., a sol gel process. [0016]

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention advances research wholeheartedly, in order to attain the above—mentioned purpose, and it finds out and constitutes that the vitreous humour thin film with which refractive indexes differed is obtained by the sol gel process, the glass front face which adds the matter which serves as a coloring agent at least at one side of the thin film with which refractive indexes differed, and serves as a base is made it to carry out a laminating, and colored glass with a deep color is obtained easily.

[0017] That is, this invention is a refractive index n1 in a part of glass base front face [at least]. The multilayers the thin film of the 1st sort and the thin film of the 2nd sort of a refractive index n2 (however, n1 > n2) come to carry out a laminating are formed, and it is characterized by either [at least] said thin film of the 1st sort or said thin film of the 2nd sort being colored. And each class of said thin film of the 1st sort and said thin film of the 2nd sort is formed by calcinating an organometallic compound at the temperature of 150-700 degrees C after applying the solution included as a principal component, and is characterized [further] by being the thin film of 10-1000nm of thickness which becomes considering a metallic oxide as a subject.

[0018] In this invention, any of elasticity, hard, or half-rigid glass are sufficient as the class of glass usable as a base, and it does not ask the coefficient of expansion of glass. Moreover, it is not based on the presentation of glass, such as lead glass, phosphate glass, and a soda lime, either, but it is applicable even if it is the thing of what kind of presentation. Moreover, the configuration is not limited to a plane tabular thing, but is possible also on a curved surface. And since coincidence covering of a table and a flesh side can be performed, it can color deeply by fewer film production actuation. Of course, it is possible to cover only one side.

[0019] In this invention, in order to form the thin film of the 1st sort, and the thin film of the 2nd sort with a sol gel process, the solution which contains an organometallic compound as a solute used as a principal component is applied to the glass front face used as a base. It is expressed with metal alkoxide [M[general formula] (OR) n as an organometallic compound, and is also called a metal alcoholate. Since adjustment of the thickness at the time of spreading is also easy, it is [that] to which M expresses a metallic element and R expresses an alkyl

group solution—izes, and tends to make various additives contain] suitably usable. However, if differentiation of the refractive index of a metallic oxide is possible by not limiting this invention to a metal alkoxide, decomposing and oxidizing at the time of baking, and serving as a metallic oxide, and choosing a metalled class, it is possible to use it, no matter it may be what organometallic compound.

[0020] It sets to this invention and is a refractive index n1. As a metal alkoxide contained in the solution applied for formation of the 1st thin film (high refractive-index thin film) as a principal component For example, titanium tetra-ethoxide (or it is also called tetraethyl titanate), Although the alkoxide of Ti, such as titanium tetra-isopropoxide and titanium tetra-normal butoxide, is desirable For example, the alkoxide of Zr, such as zirconium tetra-ethoxide and zirconium tetra-isopropoxide, Or tantalum PENTA ethoxide, tantalum PENTA isopropoxide, If the alkoxide of Sb(s), such as an alkoxide of Ta, such as tantalum pentanol mull butoxide, or anti MONTORI ethoxide, and antimony trinor mull butoxide, etc. is calcinated and oxidizes, the metal alkoxide to which a refractive index becomes high is suitably usable. Moreover, you may use it combining two or more kinds of alkoxides.

[0021] As a metal alkoxide contained in the solution applied for formation of the 2nd thin film (low refractive—index thin film) of a refractive index n2 (however, n1 > n2) as a principal component in this invention for example, silicon tetra—ethoxide (or a tetra—ethoxy silane —) Silicon [which is also called tetraethyl silicate] tetra—isopropoxide (tetra—isopropoxysilane), The alkoxide of aluminum, such as an alkoxide of Si, such as silicon tetra—normal butoxide, or aluminum NIUMUTORI ethoxide, aluminum TORIISO propoxide, and aluminum trinor mull butoxide, etc. is suitably usable. Too, you may use it combining two or more kinds of alkoxides.

[0022] In addition, it sets to this invention and is the refractive index n1 of the 1st thin film. The range of 1.5-2.6, and refractive index n2 of the 2nd thin film It is desirable that it is in the range of 1.2-1.9.

[0023] In this invention, when preparing the solution which contains the above-mentioned alkoxide as a principal component in thin film formation, the acetic acid and hydrochloric acid for adjusting chelating agents, such as ester, such as alcohols, such as ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, and butyl alcohol, and methyl acetate, ethyl acetate, and an acetylacetone, and a hydrolysis rate as a solvent, water, etc. can combine and use an usable solvent if needed in a sol gel process.

[0024] In this invention, the inorganic metallic compounds represented with sulfates, such as hydroxylation salts, such as nitrates, for example, copper hydroxide, such as chlorides, for example, a copper nitrate, such as a cobalt chloride, a copper chloride, ferric chloride, cerium chloride, a lead chloride, a nickel chloride, a bismuth chloride, a neodymium chloride, tungsten chloride, indium chloride, and a manganese chloride, a chromium nitrate, nickel nitrate, a cobalt nitrate, iron nitrate, a lead nitrate, a bismuth nitrate, and manganese nitrate, and an iron hydroxide a copper sulfate, an iron sulfate, and cerium <4> sulfate, etc., for example are usable as a coloring agent with possible making a thin film contain By making it dissolve into the above—mentioned alkoxide solution, into a thin film, these coloring agents are incorporated easily, serve as a colored oxide and can color a thin film by baking.

[0025] Moreover, in this invention, colored metallic oxides, such as cobalt oxide, cerium oxide, oxidization copper, a lead oxide, ferrous oxide, nickel oxide, the bisumuth oxide, an oxidization praseodymium, neodymium oxide, titanium oxide, tungstic oxide, indium oxide, an oxidization holmium, manganese oxide, or oxidization europium, are also usable besides the coloring agent of the inorganic metallic compounds of the type which serves as a colored oxide and colors a thin film by baking as described above. Since these metallic oxides are refractory in the above-mentioned solution, it is desirable to use it, making it distribute in a solution in the state of a particle. [0026] A rhodamine and carmine are made [using almost all the organic dye and organic pigment other than the above-mentioned inorganic compound as an organic coloring agent, or] as a coloring agent with possible making a thin film contain in this invention.

[0027] As an approach of applying the above-mentioned solution in thin film formation in this invention, although a dipping method (dip painting cloth method), a spray method, or a spin coat method is usable, for example, among these, the dipping method is especially suitable from being easy to manage thickness by accommodation of a pull-up rate etc.

[0028] In forming the thin film of this invention, the above-mentioned solution is applied to the glass front face used as a base, and baking is performed, after evaporating a solvent after that and drying a coat. In a glass front face, hydrolysis and condensation polymerization of an organometallic compound like an alkoxide happen, and the desiccation gel object coat which changes considering a metallic oxide as a subject changes with such actuation to a vitreous humour coat.

[0029] Although the temperature at the time of baking has the desirable 150-degree-C or more range of 700 degrees C or less, in order to burn the coat which consists of a formed vitreous humour and to enlarge a degree of hardness in total, the range below 300-degree-C or more glass transformation temperature is more desirable. However, when using organic dye and a pigment as a coloring agent, it is made to carry out below with the

decomposition temperature.

[0030] The thickness of one layer each of the thin film formed by the above-mentioned actuation has the desirable range of 10-1000nm, and it is the range of 20-500nm more preferably. When thinner than 10nm, even if it makes a coloring agent contain, the required depth of shade is difficult to get, and since a crack enters or nebula arises on the other hand in being thicker than 1000nm, it is not both desirable.

[0031] In obtaining the colored glass of this invention, the number of layers of the thin film by which a laminating is formed and carried out by the above-mentioned actuation consists of every one or more layers of the thin film of the 1st sort, and the thin film of the 2nd sort, and it is desirable that it is two-layer at least. And although the depth of shade can be made deep by carrying out the laminating of the two above-mentioned kinds of thin films by turns further, it is desirable that they are at most 15 layers. Since it not only becomes easy to produce a crack, but will become cost quantity when a process increases if a number of layers increases exceeding 15 layers, it is not desirable.

[0032] In this invention, the colored multilayers of the deep depth of shade can be obtained with a small number of layers by carrying out the laminating of the thin film of the 1st sort with a high refractive index, and the thin film of the 2nd sort with a low refractive index relatively, and using the phenomenon of both the absorption of light and refraction. Moreover, it can consider as colored multilayers with a high degree of hardness with large thermal resistance with sufficient coloring by making colored metallic—oxide impalpable powder or the inorganic metallic compounds which turns into a colored metallic oxide by baking contain as a coloring agent. As compared with the case where multilayers are formed by spreading of one kind of solution according to a sol gel process, the deep depth of shade is obtained with an easy and small number of layers, and management of a solution is also easy also for the adjustment.

[0033]

[Embodiment of the Invention] This invention is explained in detail according to an example below. [0034] In advance of manufacture of the colored glass in which a cross section is shown, the solution for thin film formation was first prepared to <example 1> drawing 1 . 50g of chromium-nitrate 9 hydrates was added to

the liquid which mixed titanium tetra-normal butoxide 50g as a metal alkoxide, and mixed ethyl alcohol 300g, acetylacetone 20g, and 20g of acetic acids as a solvent as a coloring agent, and it agitated for 2 hours. It was left after that for 24 hours, 100g of ethyl acetate was added further, and the 1st liquid for the 1st-sort thin film (high refractive-index thin film) formation was obtained.

[0035] On the other hand, 15g of cerium-nitrate (III) 6 hydrates was added to the liquid which mixed tetraethoxy silane 100g as a metal alkoxide, and mixed isopropyl alcohol 200g, ethyl alcohol 250g, and 50g of decinormal hydrochloric acids as a solvent as a coloring agent, and it agitated for 2 hours. It was left after that for 24 hours, 100g of ethyl acetate was added further, and the 2nd liquid for the 2nd-sort thin film (low refractive-index thin film) formation was obtained.

[0036] Subsequently, it was immersed in the 1st liquid and tabular slide glass 1 with a thickness [as a base] of 1mm was pulled up at the rate of 110 mm/min. And it calcinated for 10 minutes at 500 degrees C after desiccation for 10 minutes by 150 degrees C, and the thin film 2 of the 1st sort was formed. After being immersed in the 2nd liquid after cooling and pulling up at the rate of 20 mm/min, the thin film 3 of the 2nd sort was formed by same baking processing. The still more nearly same actuation was repeated, and as a cross section was shown in drawing 1, the multilayers which carried out the laminating of a total of five layers to the order of the thin film 2 of the 1st sort, the thin film 3 of the 2nd sort, the thin film 2 of the 1st sort, the thin film 3 of the 2nd sort, and the thin film 2 of the 1st sort, respectively were formed in both sides of glass 1. [0037] The thickness of each class of 9.1×10 to 2 micrometer and the thin film 3 of the 2nd sort of the thickness of each class of the thin film 2 of the 1st sort of the obtained colored glass was 5.4x10 to 2 micrometer. The thin film 2 of the 1st sort makes oxidization titanium a subject, chrome oxide 4 is contained as a coloring agent, it changes, the thin film 3 of the 2nd sort makes silicon oxide a subject, and cerium oxide 5 is contained as a coloring agent, and it changes, the chromaticity of this glass -- the TOPCON CORP, make -- when measured using chromoscope BM-5, the yellowish green of x= 0.4768 and y= 0.4505 was presented by illuminant A. [0038] As the principal component of the 1st liquid of <an example 2> was set to titanium tetra-isopropoxide 45g and a coloring agent was not included, the coloring agent of the 2nd liquid was changed into 30g of cobalt nitrate (II)6 hydrates, and also the 1st liquid and the 2nd liquid were prepared like the example 1. [0039] Subsequently, using this 1st liquid and 2nd liquid, the slide glass front face was made to carry out the laminating of the thin film of the 1st sort, the thin film of the 2nd sort, and the thin film of the 1st sort to this order, the multilayers which consist of three layers were formed in glass both sides, and light-blue colored glass was obtained. In thin film formation, desiccation / baking conditions etc. made 130 mm/min 120 mm/min and the raising rate from the 2nd liquid, and also performed the raising rate from the 1st liquid like the example 1. The

thickness of each class of 8.4x10 to 2 micrometer and the thin film of the 2nd sort of the thickness of each

class of the thin film of the 1st sort of the obtained colored glass was 13.2x10 to 2 micrometer.

[0040] The coloring agent of the 1st liquid of <an example 3> was changed into 35g of cerium nitrates, it was made for the 2nd liquid not to contain a coloring agent, and also the 1st liquid and the 2nd liquid were prepared like the example 1.

[0041] Subsequently, using this 1st liquid and 2nd liquid, the slide glass front face was made to carry out the laminating of the thin film of the 1st sort, the thin film of the 2nd sort, and the thin film of the 1st sort to this order, the multilayers which consist of three layers were formed in glass both sides, and purple colored glass was obtained. In thin film formation, desiccation / baking conditions made 80 mm/min 70 mm/min and the raising rate from the 2nd liquid, and also performed the raising rate from the 1st liquid like the example 1. The thickness of each class of 7.8x10 to 2 micrometer and the thin film of the 2nd sort of the thickness of each class of the thin film of the 1st sort of the obtained colored glass was 8.5x10 to 2 micrometer.

[0042] It is made for the 1st liquid of <an example 4> not to contain a coloring agent, and it changed the coloring agent of the 2nd liquid into 25g of iron nitrate, and also it prepared the 1st liquid and the 2nd liquid like the example 1.

[0043] Subsequently, using this 1st liquid and 2nd liquid, the slide glass front face was made to carry out the laminating of the thin film of the 1st sort, the thin film of the 2nd sort, the thin film of the 1st sort, and the thin film of the 2nd sort to this order, the multilayers which consist of four layers were formed in both sides, and the colored glass of an umber color was obtained. In thin film formation, desiccation / baking conditions made 120 mm/min 40 mm/min and the raising rate from the 2nd liquid, and also performed the raising rate from the 1st liquid like the example 1. The thickness of each class of 6.0x10 to 2 micrometer and the thin film of the 2nd sort of the thickness of each class of the thin film of the 1st sort of the obtained colored glass was 11.8x10 to 2 micrometer.

[0044] It is made for the 1st liquid of <an example 5> not to contain a coloring agent, and it changed the coloring agent of the 2nd liquid into 15g of tungstic oxide particles, and also it prepared the 1st liquid and the 2nd liquid like the example 1.

[0045] Subsequently, the multilayers which 120 mm/min and the raising rate from the 2nd liquid were made into 100 mm/min for the raising rate from the 1st liquid, and also consist of five layers like an example 1 were formed in both sides using this 1st liquid and 2nd liquid, and yellow colored glass was obtained. The thickness of each class of 8.6x10 to 2 micrometer and the thin film of the 2nd sort of the thickness of each class of the thin film of the 1st sort of the obtained colored glass was 10.1x10 to 2 micrometer.

[0046] The coloring agent of the 1st liquid of <an example 6> and the 2nd liquid was changed into 20g of cobalt blue (CoO-nAl 2O3) particles, and also the 1st liquid and the 2nd liquid were prepared like the example 1. [0047] Subsequently, using this 1st liquid and 2nd liquid, the slide glass front face was made to carry out the laminating of the thin film of the 1st sort, and the thin film of the 2nd sort to this order, the multilayers which consist of two-layer were formed in both sides, and blue colored glass was obtained. In thin film formation, desiccation / baking conditions made 130 mm/min 120 mm/min and the raising rate from the 2nd liquid, and also performed the raising rate from the 1st liquid like the example 1. The thickness of 9.5x10 to 2 micrometer and the thin film of the 2nd sort of the thickness of the thin film of the 1st sort of the obtained colored glass was 10.6x10 to 2 micrometer.

[0048] Changed the coloring agent of the 1st liquid of <an example 7> into alcoholate (cerium TORIISO propoxide) 20g of a cerium, and the coloring agent of the 2nd liquid was changed into 25g of particles of the bisumuth oxide, and also the 1st liquid and the 2nd liquid were prepared like the example 1.

[0049] Subsequently, the multilayers which a slide glass front face is made to carry out the laminating of the thin film of the 1st sort, the thin film of the 2nd sort, and the thin film of the 1st sort to this order, and consist of three layers were formed in both sides using this 1st liquid and 2nd liquid, and yellow colored glass was obtained. In thin film formation, desiccation / baking conditions made 20 mm/min 120 mm/min and the raising rate from the 2nd liquid, and also performed the raising rate from the 1st liquid like the example 1. The thickness of each class of 9.5x10 to 2 micrometer and the thin film of the 2nd sort of the thickness of each class of the thin film of the 1st sort of the obtained colored glass was 5.0x10 to 2 micrometer.

[0050] The coloring agent of the 2nd liquid of <an example 8> was changed into 50g of a rhodamine 123, and also the 1st liquid and the 2nd liquid were prepared like the example 1.

[0051] Subsequently, made 120 mm/min and the raising rate from the 2nd liquid into 100 mm/min for the raising rate from the 1st liquid, and the baking conditions of the thin film of the 2nd sort were made into 10 minutes for the baking conditions of the thin film of the 1st sort at 300 degrees C by 500 degrees C for 10 minutes, and also yellow colored glass was obtained like the example 1. The thickness of each class of 9.0x10 to 2 micrometer and the thin film of the 2nd sort of the thickness of each class of the thin film of the 1st sort of the obtained colored glass was 9.3x10 to 2 micrometer.

[0052] It was made for the 1st liquid of <the example 1 of a comparison> and the 2nd liquid not to contain a coloring agent, and also the 1st liquid and the 2nd liquid were prepared like the example 1.

[0053] Subsequently, when carrying out the laminating of the thin film of the 1st sort, and the thin film of the 2nd sort using this 1st liquid and 2nd liquid until it became the same thickness as the depth of shade of the colored glass of an example 1, the laminating of nine layers was needed for both sides.

[0054] In addition, the permeability curve of the colored glass of the example of this invention was shown in drawing 2. The Hitachi spectrophotometer U3200 was used in measurement. According to this invention, colored glass with sufficient coloring was obtained in various color tones so that clearly also from drawing 2. [0055]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, according to this invention, thermal resistance is large, the depth of shade is deep, coloring is also good, and, moreover, outstanding colored glass also with a low manufacturing cost is offered as compared with conventional colored glass.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the schematic diagram showing the cross-section structure of the colored glass of the example 1 of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing showing the spectral transmittance curve of the colored glass of examples 1-8.

[Description of Notations]

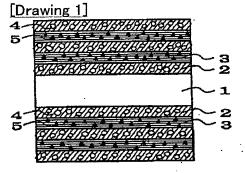
- 1 Glass base
- 2 Thin film of the 1st sort which makes oxidization titanium a subject
- 3 Thin film of the 2nd sort which makes silicon oxide a subject
- 4 Chrome oxide 5 ... Cerium oxide

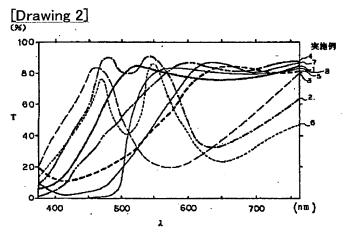
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(54) 【発明の名称】 着色ガラス

(57)【要約】

【課題】 製造容易で、色濃度や色調の選択性の幅が広 く耐熱性の着色層を表面に有する着色ガラスを提供す る。

【解決手段】 屈折率 n1 の第1種の薄膜と屈折率 n2 (ただし n2 n2) の第2種の薄膜とを積層させて、金属酸化物を主体とする多層膜をガラス表面に形成する。薄膜の各層は、膜厚10~1000 nmで、焼成により金属酸化物を生じる有機金属化合物を原料として、ゾルゲル法により形成される。着色剤を含有させて2種類の薄膜の少なくとも一方を有色とする。有機金属化合物の選択により屈折率の差別化が図れる。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 ガラス基体表面の少なくとも一部に、屈 折率n,の第1種の薄膜と屈折率n,(ただしn、>n ,)の第2種の薄膜とが積層してなる多層膜が形成され、前記第1種の薄膜および前記第2種の薄膜の少なく とも一方が有色であるととを特徴とする着色ガラス。

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【請求項2】 前記第1種の薄膜および前記第2種の薄膜の各層が、有機金属化合物を主成分として含む溶液を塗布の後150~700℃の温度で焼成することにより形成され、金属酸化物を主体としてなる膜厚10~1000nmの薄膜であることを特徴とする特許請求の範囲請求項1記載の着色ガラス。

【請求項3】 前記第1種の薄膜形成のために塗布される溶液に主成分として含まれる有機金属化合物が、Ti、Zr、Ta、およびSbの群から選ばれた少なくとも1種の金属のアルコキシドであることを特徴とする特許請求の範囲請求項2記載の着色ガラス。

【請求項4】 前記第2種の薄膜形成のために塗布される溶液に主成分として含まれる有機金属化合物が、Si およびAlから選ばれた少なくとも1種の金属のアルコキシドであることを特徴とする特許請求の範囲請求項2 あるいは3記載の着色ガラス。

【請求項5】 前記第1種の薄膜および前記第2種の薄膜の少なくとも一方に、着色剤が添加されていることを特徴とする特許請求の範囲請求項1、2、3、あるいは4記載の着色ガラス。

【請求項6】 前記着色剤が、有色の金属酸化物である ことを特徴とする特許請求の範囲請求項5記載の着色ガ ラス

【請求項7】 前記着色剤が、有機顔料あるいは有機染料であることを特徴とする特許請求の範囲請求項5記載の着色ガラス。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、ガラス表面の一部 あるいは全面に着色被膜が形成された着色ガラスに関す る。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来より、着色ガラスに対しては、好みの色調や色濃度で着色可能であること、あるいは耐熱性が高いこと、そしてコストも低いことなどが求められている。そして、基体となるガラス表面に被膜を形成して着色するタイプの着色ガラスにおいても、これらの要求を満たすため、様々な方法が開発されている。そのようなガラス表面着色法の主なものとして、たとえば次の方法などが知られている。

【0003】(1)ソルダーガラスを主成分とするエナメル塗料を、ガラス表面に塗布し焼き付ける方法(エナメル法)。

【0004】(2)化学的あるいは物理的蒸着により、50 の結果コスト高になる。

高屈折率の薄膜と低屈折率の薄膜との多層膜をガラス表面に形成する方法 (蒸着法)

(3)銀や銅などの貴金属化合物を含むペーストをガラス表面に塗布し加熱して、ガラス表面のアルカリ金属イオンを、貴金属イオンと交換することにより着色する方法(スティニング法)。

【0005】(4)有機金属化合物と貴金属化合物を含む溶液をガラス表面に塗布し加熱して、金属酸化物中に貴金属コロイドを生成させた薄膜をガラス表面に形成する方法(ラスター法)。

【0006】(5)有機金属化合物として金属アルコキシドを含む溶液(さらに有機類料や有機染料、金属塩などを添加する場合もある)をガラス表面に塗布し、焼成して有色の金属酸化物の被膜を形成する方法(ゾルゲル法)。

[0007]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら上記した 従来の各着色法には、得られる薄膜の色調選択性が限ら れたり、色濃度の濃いものが得難かったり、あるいは耐 熱性が劣る、コストが高いなどの短所や問題点がそれぞ れあり、着色法としてのすべての要求を満たすような方 法は未だ得られていない。そのため、着色ガラスの用途 に合わせ要求のいくつかは妥協して、次善の無難な方法 を選択しているのが現状である。

【0008】以下に上記方法が有する主な問題点をあげ ス

【0009】(1) エナメル法は、熱膨脹係数の関係からも硬質ガラスは基体として使えない。また、エナメル自体の耐熱性があまり大きくないので、電球や車の部品などのように耐熱性が必要な場合には用いることができない。さらに、エナメル中にカドミウムなどの人体に有害な元素を含有する場合もあって、環境保護の面からあまり好ましくなく、得られる着色ガラスの製膜後の外観も、ブツブツが残るなどして美観が損なわれることも多い

【0010】(2)蒸着により多層膜を形成する方法の場合には、蒸着機などの高価な装置が必要で排気処理に時間がかかる上、1回の処理量も少なくコストは非常に高いものとなる。また、平面状の基体表面には良好に製膜可能であるが、電球やキャップのような曲面部を均一に被覆し製膜することは難しい。

【0011】(3)ステイニング法により得られる色調はガラス基体の組成により決められるが、ほとんどの場合銀か銅の着色によるものであるため、色調選択の幅が狭く、黄緑〜黄〜かっ色〜赤という範囲にとどまる。

【0012】(4) ラスター法は、貴金属を使用するため材料費が非常に高くなるばかりでなく、有色透明な着色の場合1回の処理では得られる色濃度が薄いため、必要な濃さになるまで重ね塗りをしなくてはならない。その世界のストをなれる。

【0013】(5)ゾルゲル法を用い無機化合物を含有 させて着色する場合は、やはり色濃度が薄いため重ね塗 りを必要とする。ゾルゲル法により重ね塗りをして多層 膜を形成する場合には、溶液の厳密な管理を必要とし、 また、1層ごとに乾燥と焼成とを繰返すため層を重ねる につれコスト高になるばかりでなく、膜にクラックも生 じ易くなる。一方、有機化合物を着色剤として添加する 場合には、1回塗りでかなりの濃さの色濃度が得られる* *ものの、熱により色素・染料が分解して色が消えてしま うため、耐熱性が非常に小さい。

【0014】次の表1に各方法の長所・短所をまとめて 示す。表中〇印はその項目にすぐれていること、×印は 劣っていること、そして△印はその中間であることを表 している。

[0015]

【表1】

·	色麗選択性	色濃度	耐熱性	コスト
エナメル法	Δ	0	. ×	0
蒸着による多層膜法	· O-	0	0	×
ステイニング法	×	Δ	0	0
ラスター法	Δ	×	Q	×
ゾ ル ゲ ル 法 (無機化合物を含有)	Δ.	×	0	Δ
ソ ル ゲ ル 法 (有機化合物を含有)	0	Ò	×	0

本発明は上記事情を考慮してなされたもので、従来の着 色ガラスの短所を補い長所を生かしたすぐれた着色ガラ スを提供すること、すなわちゾルゲル法により製造も容 易であって、耐熱性が大きく色濃度や色調の選択性の幅 も広い着色ガラスを提供することを、その目的としてい

[0016]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、上記目的を達 成するために鋭意研究を進め、屈折率の異なったガラス 体薄膜がゾルゲル法により得られることを見出だして成 30 されたものであり、屈折率の異なった薄膜の少なくとも 一方に着色剤となる物質を添加して基体となるガラス表 面に積層させ、色の濃い着色ガラスが容易に得られるよ うにしたものである。

【0017】すなわち本発明は、ガラス基体表面の少な くとも一部に、屈折率n,の第1種の薄膜と屈折率n, (ただしn, >n,)の第2種の薄膜とが積層してなる 多層膜が形成され、前記第1種の薄膜および前記第2種 の薄膜の少なくとも一方が有色であることを、特徴とし ている。そして、前記第1種の薄膜および前記第2種の 薄膜の各層が、有機金属化合物を主成分として含む溶液 を塗布の後150~700℃の温度で焼成することによ り形成され、金属酸化物を主体としてなる膜厚10~1 000nmの薄膜であることを、さらなる特徴としてい る。

【0018】本発明において、基体として使用可能なガ ラスの種類は、軟質、硬質、あるいは半硬質ガラスのい ずれでもよく、ガラスの膨脹係数を問うものではない。 また、鉛ガラス、リン酸塩ガラス、ソーダライムなどガ

も適用可能である。またその形状は、平面の板状のもの に限定されず、曲面でも可能である。しかも、表、裏の 同時被覆ができるので、より少ない製膜操作で濃く着色 し得る。片面だけ被覆することが可能なことはもちろん である。

【0019】本発明において、第1種の薄膜および第2 種の薄膜をゾルゲル法により形成するためには、主成分 となる溶質として有機金属化合物を含む溶液を、基体と なるガラス表面に塗布するようにする。有機金属化合物 としては金属アルコキシド (一般式 M(OR)。で表 され、金属アルコラートともいう。Mは金属元素、Rは アルキル基を表す}が、溶液化してさまざまな添加物を 含有させ易く塗布時の膜厚の調整も容易であるため、好 適に使用可能である。しかしながら、本発明は金属アル コキシドに限定されるものではなく、焼成時に分解・酸 化して金属酸化物となり、かつ金属の種類を選択すると とによって金属酸化物の屈折率の差別化が可能であれ は、どのような有機金属化合物であっても使用すること は可能である。

【0020】本発明において、屈折率n,の第1の薄膜 (髙屈折率薄膜)の形成のために塗布される溶液に主成 分として含まれる金属アルコキシドとしては、たとえば チタニウムテトラエトキシド (あるいはテトラエチルチ タネートともいう)、チタニウムテトライソプロポキシ ド、チタニウムテトラノルマルブトキシドなどのTiの アルコキシドが好ましいが、たとえばジルコニウムテト ラエトキシド、ジルコニウムテトライソプロポキシドな どのZrのアルコキシド、あるいはタンタルペンタエト キシド、タンタルペンタイソプロポキシド、タンタルペ ラスの組成にもよらず、どのような組成のものであって 50 ンタノルマルブトキシドなどのTaのアルコキシド、あ

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るいはアンチモントリエトキシド、アンチモントリノルマルブトキシドなどのSbのアルコキシドなど、焼成して酸化すると屈折率が高くなる金属アルコキシドが好適に使用可能である。また、2種類以上のアルコキシドを組み合わせて使用してもよい。

【0021】本発明において、屈折率 n、(ただし n、 > n、)の第2の薄膜(低屈折率薄膜)の形成のために 塗布される溶液に主成分として含まれる金属アルコキシドとしては、たとえばシリコンテトラエトキシド(あるいはテトラエトキシシラン、テトラエチルシリケートと もいう)、シリコンテトライソプロポキシド(テトライソプロポキシシラン)、シリコンテトラノルマルプトキシドなどのSiのアルコキシド、あるいはアルミニウムトリイソプロポキシド、アルミニウムトリノルマルブトキシド、アルミニウムトリノルマルブトキシドなどのA1のアルコキシドなどが好適に使用可能である。やはり、2種類以上のアルコキシドを組み合わせて使用してもよい。

【0022】なお、本発明において第1の薄膜の屈折率

n, は、1.5~2.6の範囲、第2の薄膜の屈折率n , は、1.2~1.9の範囲にあることが望ましい。 【0023】本発明において、薄膜形成にあたって上記 アルコキシドを主成分として含む溶液を調製する場合、 溶媒としてはたとえばエチルアルコール、イソプロピル アルコール、ブチルアルコールなどのアルコール類や、 酢酸メチル、酢酸エチルなどのエステル類、アセチルア セトンなどのキレート剤、加水分解速度を調整するため の酢酸や塩酸、水など、ゾルゲル法において使用可能な 溶媒を必要に応じて組み合わせて用いることができる。 【0024】本発明において、薄膜に含有させることが 可能な着色剤としては、たとえば塩化コバルト、塩化 銅、塩化鉄、塩化セリウム、塩化鉛、塩化ニッケル、塩 化ピスマス、塩化ネオジム、塩化タングステン、塩化イ ンジウム、塩化マンガンなどの塩化物、たとえば硝酸 銅、硝酸クロム、硝酸ニッケル、硝酸コバルト、硝酸 鉄、硝酸鉛、硝酸ビスマス、硝酸マンガンなどの硝酸

塩、たとえば水酸化銅、水酸化鉄などの水酸化塩、硫酸

銅、硫酸鉄、硫酸セリウムなどの硫酸塩などで代表され

る無機金属化合物が使用可能である。これら着色剤は上

記アルコキシド溶液中に溶解させることにより薄膜中に

容易に取り込まれ、焼成によって有色の酸化物となって

薄膜を着色することができる。

【0025】また、本発明においては、上記したように 焼成によって有色の酸化物となって薄膜を着色するタイプの無機金属化合物の着色剤の他に、たとえば酸化コバルト、酸化セリウム、酸化銅、酸化鉛、酸化鉄、酸化ニッケル、酸化ビスマス、酸化ブラセオジム、酸化ネオジム、酸化チタン、酸化タングステン、酸化インジウム、酸化ホルミウム、酸化マンガン、あるいは酸化ユーロビウムなどの有色の金属酸化物も使用可能である。これら金属酸化物は上記溶液に難溶のため、微粒子の状態で溶

液中に分散させて使用することが望ましい。

【0026】本発明において薄膜に含有させることが可能な着色剤としては、上記した無機化合物の他に、たとえばローダミンやカーミン類など、ほとんどの有機染料や有機類料を有機着色剤として用いることかできる。

【0027】本発明において薄膜形成にあたり、上記溶液を塗布する方法としては、たとえばディッピング法(浸漬塗布法)、スプレー法、あるいはスピンコート法などが使用可能であるが、これらのうちではディッピング法は、引上げ速度の調節などによって膜厚を管理し易いことから、とくに好適である。

【0028】本発明の薄膜を形成するにあたっては、基体となるガラス表面に上記溶液を塗布し、その後に溶媒を蒸発させて被膜を乾燥させたのち焼成を行う。 このような操作によって、ガラス表面においてアルコキシドのような有機金属化合物の加水分解と縮重合とが起こり、金属酸化物を主体として成る乾燥ゲル体被膜がガラス体被膜へと変化する。

【0029】焼成時の温度は150℃以上700℃以下の範囲が好ましいが、形成されたガラス体からなる被膜を焼きしめて硬度を大きくするためには、300℃以上ガラス変型温度以下の範囲がより好ましい。ただし、有機染料・顔料を着色剤として用いる場合は、その分解温度以下で行うようにする。

【0030】上記操作で形成される薄膜の各1層の膜厚は、 $10\sim1000$ nmの範囲が好ましく、より好ましくは $20\sim500$ nmの範囲である。10nmより薄い場合には、着色剤を含有させても必要な色濃度が得難く、一方1000nmより厚い場合には、クラックが入ったり白濁が生じたりするので、どちらも好ましくない。

【0031】本発明の着色ガラスを得るにあたって、上記操作で形成され積層される薄膜の層数は、第1種の薄膜および第2種の薄膜の1層ずつ以上からなり少なくとも2層であることが好ましい。そして、上記2種類の薄膜をさらに交互に積層することにより色濃度を濃くすることができるが、多くとも15層であることが好ましい。層数が15層を越えて多くなるとクラックを生じ易くなるだけでなく、工程が増えることによりコスト高となるので、好ましくない。

【0032】本発明において、相対的に屈折率の高い第 1種の薄膜と屈折率の低い第2種の薄膜とを積層させ、 光の吸収と屈折の両方の現象を利用することにより、少 ない層数で濃い色濃度の有色多層膜を得ることができ る。また、着色剤として有色の金属酸化物微粉末、ある いは焼成により有色の金属酸化物となる無機金属化合物 を含有させることによって、発色がよく耐熱性が大きく 硬度が高い有色多層膜とすることができる。ゾルゲル法 にしたがい1種類の溶液の塗布により多層膜を形成する 50 場合に比較して、溶液の管理も容易であり少ない層数で

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濃い色濃度が得られ、その調整も容易である。 【0033】

【発明の実施の形態】以下本発明を実施例にしたがって 詳しく説明する。

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【0034】<実施例1>図1に断面を示す着色ガラスの製造に先立ち、まず薄膜形成のための溶液を調製した。金属アルコキシドとしてチタニウムテトラノルマルブトキシド50g、溶媒としてエチルアルコール300g、アセチルアセトン20g、酢酸20gを混合した液に、着色剤として硝酸クロム九水和物50gを加え、210時間撹拌した。その後24時間放置し、さらに酢酸エチル100gを加えて、第1種の薄膜(高屈折率薄膜)形成のための第1液を得た。

【0035】一方、金属アルコキシドとしてテトラエトキシシラン100g、溶媒としてイソプロピルアルコール200g、エチルアルコール250g、0.1規定塩酸50gを混合した液に、着色剤として硝酸セリウム(III)六水和物15gを加え、2時間撹拌した。その後24時間放置し、さらに酢酸エチル100gを加えて、第2種の薄膜(低屈折率薄膜)形成のための第2液を得た。

【0036】次いで、基体としての厚さ1mmの板状のスライドガラス1を第1液に浸漬し、110mm/minの速度で引き上げた。そして150℃で10分間乾燥後、500℃で10分間焼成して第1種の薄膜2を形成した。冷却後、第2液に浸漬し、20mm/minの速度で引き上げたのち、同様の焼成処理により第2種の薄膜3を形成した。さらに同様の操作を繰り返して、図1に断面を示すようにガラス1の両面に、それぞれ第1種の薄膜2、第2種の薄膜3、そして第1種の薄膜2の順に計5層を積層させた多層膜を形成した。

【0037】得られた着色ガラスの第1種の薄膜2の各層の厚さは9. $1 \times 10^{-2} \mu m$ 、第2種の薄膜3の各層の厚さは5. $4 \times 10^{-2} \mu m$ であった。第1種の薄膜2は酸化チタニウムを主体とし酸化クロム4が着色剤として含まれて成り、第2種の薄膜3は酸化ケイ素を主体とし酸化セリウム5が着色剤として含まれて成っている。このガラスの色度をトプコン社製色度計BM-5を用いて測定すると、A光源でx=0. 4768、y=0. 4505の黄緑色を呈した。

【0038】<実施例2>第1液の主成分をチタニウムテトライソプロポキシド45gとし着色剤を含まないようにして、第2液の着色剤を硝酸コバルト(II)六水和物30gに変えた他は実施例1と同様にして、第1液と第2液を調製した。

【0039】次いで、この第1液と第2液を用いて、スライドガラス表面に第1種の薄膜、第2種の薄膜および第1種の薄膜をこの順に積層させ、3層からなる多層膜をガラス両面に形成して、水色の着色ガラスを得た。薄 50

膜形成にあたって乾燥・焼成条件などは、第1液からの引き上げ速度を $120\,\mathrm{mm/min}$ 、第2液からの引き上げ速度を $130\,\mathrm{mm/min}$ とした他は実施例1と同様にして行った。得られた着色ガラスの第1種の薄膜の各層の厚さは $8.4\times10^{-2}\,\mu\,\mathrm{m}$ 、第2種の薄膜の各層の厚さは $13.2\times10^{-2}\,\mu\,\mathrm{m}$ であった。

【0040】<実施例3>第1液の着色剤を硝酸セリウム35gに変え、第2液が着色剤を含まないようにした他は実施例1と同様にして、第1液と第2液を調製した

【0041】次いで、との第1液と第2液を用いて、スライドガラス表面に第1種の薄膜、第2種の薄膜および第1種の薄膜をこの順に積層させ、3層からなる多層膜をガラス両面に形成して、紫色の着色ガラスを得た。薄膜形成にあたって乾燥・焼成条件は、第1液からの引き上げ速度を70mm/min、第2液からの引き上げ速度を80mm/minとした他は実施例1と同様にして行った。得られた着色ガラスの第1種の薄膜の各層の厚さは7.8×10- 2 μm、第2種の薄膜の各層の厚さは8.5×10- 2 μmであった。

【0042】<実施例4>第1液は着色剤を含まないようにし、第2液の着色剤を硝酸鉄25gに変えた他は実施例1と同様にして、第1液と第2液を調製した。

【0043】次いで、この第1液と第2液を用いて、スライドガラス表面に第1種の薄膜、第2種の薄膜、第1種の薄膜、および第2種の薄膜をこの順に積層させ、4層からなる多層膜を両面に形成して、アンバー色の着色ガラスを得た。薄膜形成にあたって乾燥・焼成条件は、第1液からの引き上げ速度を40mm/min、第2液からの引き上げ速度を120mm/minとした他は実施例1と同様にして行った。得られた着色ガラスの第1種の薄膜の各層の厚さは6.0×10⁻¹μm、第2種の薄膜の各層の厚さは11.8×10⁻¹μmであった。

【0044】<実施例5>第1液は着色剤を含まないようにし、第2液の着色剤を酸化タングステン微粒子15gに変えた他は実施例1と同様にして、第1液と第2液を調製した。

【0045】次いで、この第1液と第2液を用いて、第1液からの引き上げ速度を $120\,\mathrm{mm/min}$ 、第2液からの引き上げ速度を $100\,\mathrm{mm/min}$ とした他は実施例1と同様にして、5層からなる多層膜を両面に形成して、黄色の着色ガラスを得た。得られた着色ガラスの第1種の薄膜の各層の厚さは $8.6\times10^{-2}\,\mu\mathrm{m}$ 、第2種の薄膜の各層の厚さは $10.1\times10^{-2}\,\mu\mathrm{m}$ であった。

【0046】<実施例6>第1液および第2液の着色剤をコパルトブルー(CoO・nAl,O,)の微粒子20gに変えた他は実施例1と同様にして、第1液と第2液を調製した。

o 【0047】次いで、この第1液と第2液を用いて、ス

ライドガラス表面に第1種の薄膜および第2種の薄膜を との順に積層させ、2層からなる多層膜を両面に形成し て、青色の着色ガラスを得た。薄膜形成にあたって乾燥 ・焼成条件は、第1液からの引き上げ速度を120mm /min、第2液からの引き上げ速度を130mm/m inとした他は実施例1と同様にして行った。得られた 着色ガラスの第1種の薄膜の厚さは9.5×10~~ μ m、第2種の薄膜の厚さは10.6×10⁻¹μmであっ た。

【0048】<実施例7>第1液の着色剤をセリウムの 10 アルコラート(セリウムトリイソプロポキシド)20g に変え、第2液の着色剤を酸化ビスマスの微粒子25g に変えた他は実施例1と同様にして、第1液と第2液を 調製した。

【0049】次いで、この第1液と第2液を用いて、ス ライドガラス表面に第1種の薄膜、第2種の薄膜および 第1種の薄膜をこの順に積層させ3層からなる多層膜を 両面に形成して、黄色の着色ガラスを得た。薄膜形成に あたって乾燥・焼成条件は、第1液からの引き上げ速度 を120mm/min、第2液からの引き上げ速度を2 0mm/minとした他は実施例1と同様にして行っ た。得られた着色ガラスの第1種の薄膜の各層の厚さは 9. 5×10⁻¹μm、第2種の薄膜の各層の厚さは5. $0 \times 10^{-2} \mu \text{m}$ τ σ τ τ σ

【0050】<実施例8>第2液の着色剤をローダミン 123の50gに変えた他は実施例1と同様にして、第 1液と第2液を調製した。

【0051】次いで、第1液からの引き上げ速度を12 Omm/min、第2液からの引き上げ速度を100m m/minとし、第1種の薄膜の焼成条件を500℃で 30 4………酸化クロム 10分、第2種の薄膜の焼成条件を300℃で10分と した他は実施例1と同様にして、黄色の着色ガラスを得*

*た。得られた着色ガラスの第1種の薄膜の各層の厚さは 9. 0×10⁻¹ μm、第2種の薄膜の各層の厚さは9. $3\times10^{-2}\mu$ mであった。

【0052】<比較例1>第1液および第2液ともに着 色剤を含まないようにした他は実施例1と同様にして、 第1液と第2液を調製した。

【0053】次いで、この第1液と第2液を用いて、実 施例1の着色ガラスの色濃度と同じ濃さになるまで第1 種の薄膜と第2種の薄膜とを積層させたところ、両側に 9層の積層を必要とした。

【0054】なお、本発明の実施例の着色ガラスの透過 率曲線を、図2に示した。測定にあたっては、日立製分 光光度計U3200を用いた。図2からも明らかなよう に、本発明によれば、さまざまな色調で発色がよい着色 ガラスが得られた。

[0055]

【発明の効果】以上説明したように本発明によれば、耐 熱性が大きく色濃度が濃く発色もよく、しかも従来の着 色ガラスに比較して製造コストも低いすぐれた着色ガラ 20 スが提供される。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の実施例1の着色ガラスの断面構造を示 す概略図である。

【図2】実施例1~8の着色ガラスの分光透過率曲線を 示す図である。

【符号の説明】

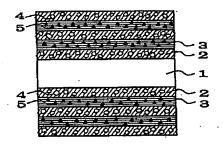
1 ……ガラス基体 ~

2……酸化チタニウムを主体とする第1種の薄膜

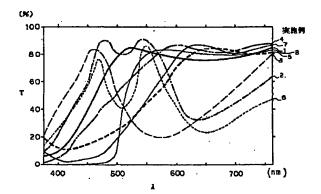
3………酸化ケイ素を主体とする第2種の薄膜

5酸化セリウ

【図1】



【図2】



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